

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

Tehran Radio reported that Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi told PARS that the report by the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR that the American hostages will be released on Christmas Day is "without foundation." The Iranian Government, Nabavi said, has not yet finished studying the American response to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages and has not sent any reply to Washington. The minister also denied AS-SAFIR's claim that Iran has agreed to let U.S. courts decide whether the late shah's assets in American banks should be returned to Iran or go to the shah's heirs, terming such a condition as "absolutely not acceptable" to the Iranian Government. Referring to AS-SAFIR's assertion that Washington has refused to supply military spare parts in exchange for the release of the hostages, Nabavi said Iran has not made and will not make a request for spare parts.

Call for Popular Force--Following his arrival in Mashhad, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, in a speech to revolution guards reported by Tehran radio, expressed hope that in accordance with the wishes of Imam Khomeyni and the nation, the revolution guards corps, the armed forces, the gendarmerie and the police will soon become unified into a "popular force."

Clash with "Illegal Forces"--An armed forces communique reported by Tehran Radio revealed that on 9 and 10 December units of the army, guards corps and the peshmergas clashed with "armed illegal forces that call themselves popular and people's forces" in the region of Marivan and Dezhni hamlet. The communique admitted that at such a "sensitive and fateful" moment of the war with Iraq, "internal mercenaries" and "enemies of the Islamic revolution" are creating "problems" for the country. The voice of Iranian Kordestan radio reported clashes in recent days between "frontline peshmergas," apparently linked with the Kurdish Democratic Party, and the government forces in the regions of Mahabad, Sar Dasht and Saqqez. The Kurdish radio claimed that reports on the fighting from Tehran underestimated government forces' casualties in the fighting.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iran Foreign Ministry Statement--An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, reported by Tehran radio, described Iraqi President Saddam Husayn as a "tool for implementing" the plans of the "enemies of the Islamic revolution." Now that they have failed to "destroy our popular regime," it said, such enemies are now thinking of "another plan to deal a blow from another quarter." The Foreign Ministry criticized other governments for their failure to give diplomatic support "publicly and openly" to Iran. Unless Iran's call finds a response, the statement warned, it will only be natural for the war to continue. It also denounced the concentration of naval forces by the "strong powers" close to the area and declared Iranian opposition to foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf, reiterating Iran's guarantee to keep the Strait of Hormuz open.

Military Situation--Although an Iranian Armed Forces communique said ground fighting was continuing in the western region and a guards corps statement reported fighting on the Susangerd, Rijab and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts on 9-10 December, Tehran radio reported that "sporadic fighting" continued along the western fronts more calmly than in previous days, with artillery fire rather than "direct confrontation" being the norm. An Iraqi General Command communique, reported by Baghdad radio, also confirmed the slowdown in activity, claiming only small numbers of Iranian losses. Tehran radio reported Iranian air activity over Iraq east of As-Sulaymaniyah and Iraqi air raids on five Iranian cities on 10 December.

Brezhnev Gulf Proposals

Egypt--According to MENA, a senior Egyptian Foreign Ministry official called Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for the military neutralization, political non-alignment and economic sovereignty of the Persian Gulf "ridiculous" in light of its current occupation of Afghanistan. While Egypt still insists on the neutrality of the area, the official continued, it recognizes the needs of the Gulf states to protect their sovereignty against possible outside threats, especially after the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Iran--Tehran radio described Brezhnev's proposals as a "benevolent gesture" similar to the Russian stance during the Cuban missile crisis. In a commentary, the radio said the Soviet leader is trying to portray himself as a "moderate and peace-seeking" man in contrast with President-elect Ronald Reagan's strong pronouncements on the U.S. role in the Persian Gulf while at the same time Soviet troops continue to occupy Afghanistan and the Polish crisis simmers. The radio also criticized the president-elect and "his Zionist aides, Kissinger and Henry Jackson," for having pushed a permanent U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and for "fomenting war" by "promoting a flood of American arms sales to Arab states." The main cause of unrest in the Middle East, the radio went on, is the superpower rivalry and their attempts to dominate the area.

Kuwait--AN AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM editorial, reviewed by KUNA, said Brezhnev's proposals make it clear the Soviet Union "has no designs whatsoever" on the oil in the Middle East. "We believe that the Soviet Union will be the first to abide by this proposal," it continued, "if the United States accepts it." AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM questioned whether the U.S. presence in the Gulf is to counter the Soviet threat or to counter the "Arab threat" to use its oil in the fight against Israel. If the Soviet proposals to neutralize the Gulf are adopted, the paper added, "what will remain for the United States to save us from?"

PLO-Jordanian Relations

Following on a previous report by Baghdad radio that the PLO and the Jordanian Government are holding contacts to specify the date for a joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee meeting, the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y reported a 9 December meeting between the Jordanian minister of occupied land affairs, Hasan Ibrahim, and the director general of the PLO Political Department, 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya. According to AR-RA'Y, Al-Yahya told the minister that the current Jordanian-Syrian crisis will not affect the work of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee. A further report by AR-RA'Y announced that the joint committee will meet in Amman on 20 December.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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GEORGE HABASH MESSAGE ON PFLP'S ANNIVERSARY

NC112017 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1637 GMT 11 Dec 80

["Text" of 11 December message delivered by Dr George Habash, PFLP's secretary general, on the occasion of the PFLP's anniversary--recorded]

[Text] Sons of our Palestinian people; sons of our glorious Arab nation: On this day, the PFLP emerged to pave a new road toward Palestine. This road is different from those which preceded it since the defeat of 1948 and the usurption of our beloved land Palestine.

This front emerged with all its youth and cadres and fighters to wage an armed popular struggle in the full belief that there is no way to liberate Palestine other than this way.

On this day [when the PFLP was first established], the atmosphere prevailing in our Arab nation was more melancholic, more painful and more prone to despair.

The [1967] defeat still had its imprint on this region and its regimes. However, the Palestinian revolutionary youth, which believe in the inevitability of the people's victory and the vanquishment of suppression and occupation, took up light and heavy weapons and faced the most dire enemies of the people, of liberty and of justice. The revolutionary youth confronted the Zionists who built imperialism's strongest and most alien bases on our soil--the soil on which oranges and olives grew and on which our martyrs fell.

O sons of our people: Nowadays, the perils threatening our revolution are ever increasing. The enemies are becoming more fierce and the plots against the revolution and the [Palestinian] issue are on the rise. However, an atmosphere of optimism and victory is the one that is prevailing among us despite the enemy's ferocity and the increasing conspiracies. Nowadays, in 1980, we are proud that we are capable of withstanding the confrontation and of putting up a resistance because we constitute the spearhead of the international liberation movement which is confronting imperialism and Zionism. We constitute the No. 1 liberation movement in the world. All of the above [came to pass] thanks to our people's unending and unlimited sacrifices. Our people have sacrificed tens of thousands of martyrs during the years that intervened between the 1967 defeat and this very day.

O sons of our struggling Palestinian people: We have always believed that our rights cannot be retrieved except by revolutionary violence--just as the enemy had usurped these rights by reactionary violence and bloodstained terror. Therefore, we have given and are still giving; our faith is firm, obstinate and unshakable because victory is on the way--no matter how prolonged the struggle and how long the road.

O sons of our people inside the occupied territories: You are daily scoring the most glorious revolutionary achievements. You are displaying to the entire inhabitants of this globe--in the 'eighties--the fascinating revolutionary embodiment of all the liberation concepts which have proliferated on this globe scores of years ago.

O sons of Jerusalem, sons of Haifa, of Nazereth, of Ramallah, of Bir Zayt, of Bethlehem; O sons of Hebron, of Nabulus, of Tul Karm, of Janin; O sons of Gaza; O sons of our people in every town and village: On this day we salute you and promise you in the most decisive terms that we will continue to fight for the retrieval of our land, of our Jerusalem, until victory is achieved--no matter how long the struggle and how dear the sacrifices. Victory to our revolution! Greetings to you! [end recording]

PLO COUNCIL CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON ARAB SUMMIT

GFO91832 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 7 Dec 80 p 21

[Report on interview granted to AL-QABAS by Palestine National Council Chairman Khalid al-Fahum in Damascus--date not given]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the results of the 11th Arab summit held in Amman in the absence of the members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, Palestine National Council [PNC] Chairman Khalid al-Fahum said: I should stress above all that in the present stage we need to maintain the minimum level of Arab solidarity possible so that the Arab nation will be able to confront this dangerous turning point in our contemporary history. Therefore, any appraisal of the results of the Amman summit at the present time will not be in the interest of Arab solidarity.

Despite the absence of the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and Lebanon the resolutions of this "incomplete summit," like those of any other Arab summit in the past, have their positive and negative aspects: The negative aspects can be overcome by the Arab nation if intentions are sincere, and the positive aspects can be consolidated and exploited in the interest of Arab solidarity.

Al-Fahum added: In its meeting on the evening of 30 November 1980, the PLO Central Council discussed the intensive and indefatigable efforts made by Yasir 'Arafat and PLO Executive Committee members prior to the convening of the Amman summit to ensure that the summit was held in an atmosphere of Arab solidarity and achieved a united and cohesive Arab stand in order to defeat the Camp David conspiracy and confront imperialist and Zionist schemes, which aim at liquidating the Palestinian question and ensuring the Zionist absorption of the occupied territories.

I should stress here that the PLO was not pressured by any Arab country when it decided not to participate in the Amman summit. On the contrary, pressure was exerted on the PLO by some Arab countries to attend the summit. The PLO's absence from the "incomplete Amman summit" was prompted by its eagerness to have a better Arab presence, which would be capable of dealing with the Arabs' principal cause, Palestine, and of facing the imperialists-Zionist offensive and the Camp David conspiracy, and to avoid a summit of speeches and statements. The PLO's efforts were concentrated on postponing the Amman conference for a limited period during which the causes of the differences and divisions would be dealt with so that the conference would be successful and achieve its purpose. However, the PLO's efforts were unsuccessful despite the agreement of the majority for a postponement.

Khalid al-Fahum said to AL-QABAS: During the PLO Central Council's meeting the 55 members who spoke were surprised by the allegations that the Palestinian decision was prompted by outside influence. Everyone knows the PLO's eagerness to maintain our independence in making decisions, which are based on Palestinian and pan-Arab interests. King Husayn was the most insistent among the Arab leaders to hold the summit, hence he wanted to justify the PLO's absence by saying that pressure was exerted on it not to attend. This was an attempt to justify the PLO's absence because it is inconceivable that the Palestinian question would be discussed in the absence of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

Al-Fahum added: The plan for future Palestinian action stresses the need to support the treaty of friendship and cooperation between fraternal Syria and the friendly Soviet Union. The signing of this treaty is a big step toward consolidating the Arab stand and strengthening Syria so as to ensure that the plots to liquidate the Palestinian question under the guise of Camp David or any other guise are confronted.

The Palestinian action plan also supports the proposed Syrian-Libyan merger because a union between two or more Arab countries is basic and necessary for a successful confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

Khalid al-Fahum said to AL-QABAS: During the PLO Central Council meeting we discussed the mass uprising against the Zionist enemy in the occupied homeland, and approved the means to support our people's struggle and ensure their continued steadfastness and resistance to Zionist oppression and colonization plans, in order to carry their struggle to more effective levels.

Al-Fahum concluded by referring to the 15th PNC session, which was postponed more than once. He said: We hope that this session will be held early next year, particularly as most of the matters that caused the postponement of the 15th PNC session have been overcome.

MISSION OF MOROCCAN, BANGLADESH LEADERS CANCELED

NC061335 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Paris, 6 Dec (AFP)--The mission by King Hassan II of Morocco and Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman to brief European leaders on the situation in the Middle East and Jerusalem has been cancelled, Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti confirmed here today.

The two leaders and Mr Chatti were due to meet French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing here tomorrow before going on to London and West Germany.

"I have received a message from King Hassan today through the Moroccan ambassador here telling me the mission has been cancelled and that he is not coming," Mr Chatti told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr Chatti, who is here to chair a seminar on Islam at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), said he had not had any message from President Zia.

The Bangladesh Embassy confirmed that President Zia's visit had been cancelled, but was unable to give detailed reasons.

KUWAITPAPERS REPORT KUWAIT WELCOMES SOVIET SECURITY PLAN

LD110800 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 11 Dec (KUNA)--In a statement published here today by its leading spokesman, Kuwait welcomed the Soviet five-point plan to guarantee the security of the Arabian Gulf region.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM and AL-QABAS quoted the minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, as saying that Kuwait had demanded and continues to demand that this sensitive strategic region remains remote from international conflicts. The two papers said that Mr Husayn has welcomed the plan which Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev announced in a speech to the Indian Parliament yesterday.

Mr Husayn said that Kuwait has always demanded that the Indian Ocean region and the Arabian Sea remain clear of foreign fleets and far away from international conflicts and for all problems to be solved through dialogue and understanding, far away from military clashes. He added: We believe that the Gulf region should remain an oasis of stability, remote from intervention, blocs and international conflicts. Mr Husayn said that Kuwait supports any step that would keep the Gulf region free of pacts and bases.

SAUDI ARABIAPAPER COMMENTS ON FAHD'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN

LD101101 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 8 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Both Are Equal"]

[Excerpts] The Saudi Arabian Kingdom has never discriminated politically between the Arab world and the Islamic world and has never preferred one to the other or given one priority over the other. Rather it has proceeded with them side by side and has taken an interest in their political, economic and social situations.

Saudi policy concentrates, with a fine balance, on developing the two worlds simultaneously and sparing them the dangers of internal wars in particular, for both worlds share the same destiny, are the target of the same biased media campaigns and are facing one common enemy who is lying in wait for them across the borders with the aim of harming them.

A few days ago the Saudi mediation between Damascus and Amman succeeded and the kingdom sought to restore normalcy between the two countries.

Today Amir Fahd is visiting an ancient Islamic country which is linked to the kingdom by the ties of Islamic religion and is considered one of the highly influential Islamic countries--especially after developing the arms industry and working to produce the first Islamic and Arab nuclear bomb--in view of the importance and significance that this action will lend to the Islamic world in particular and the Arab world in general. This has prompted Zionism to wage the most violent campaigns against the Muslims and to seek every opportunity to harm them.

Fahd's visit today underlines the cohesion of the Islamic and Arab worlds and the development of close ties between them. It is also concerned with studying the problems facing them, particularly the destruction that the treacherous communism has wrought in Afghanistan, which has had far-reaching effects on the economy in Pakistan.

The kingdom has not spared and will not spare efforts to deal with the problems of both the Arab and Islamic worlds and to alleviate their burden as much as possible as well as to help them to stand in one rank and united.

COMMENTARY VIEWS EEC ATTITUDE TOWARD PALESTINIANS

LD062154 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The nine members of the EEC said that they preferred the holding of a referendum among Palestinians, including those living outside occupied Palestine since 1948, in order to define the terms of self-determination for the Palestinians. It is noticeable that the new attitude of the EEC members constitutes an unexpected surprise and it comes after the EC Luxembourg summit, which ended the day before yesterday, as a clear signal that any limited European initiative is premature at present. The European proposal which did not take the form of an official attitude was perhaps dictated by the necessities of the current stage, which is regarded by the EEC as unsuitable for the submission of definite proposals. Yet this does not necessarily mean acceptance of the reality by the EEC because the interests of West Europe in the Arab world, which are growing, are fundamental to the economic development of Europe, a matter which calls for active European participation in the search for a just and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But from the European point of view the time has not come yet, a matter which adds to the embarrassment of the European countries which every now and then look for a door to escape this embarrassment by expressing wishings and visualizations which do not constitute a fundamental basis for a clear and serious European attitude in the form of an initiative, because such an initiative may give rise to sensitivities in countries which still refuse to admit the failure of the submitted agreements which until now have not been able to achieve minimal success. On the contrary they have increased the splits among the signatories to those agreements openly.

The new European call is an attempt to avoid confrontation with the United States, which refuses to deal with any agreement which does not form an extension of the Camp David accords. This European call is aimed at satisfying Arab countries, while maintaining attitudes which do not constitute a deviation from Europe's relations with the United States in these circumstances in which Europe appears to be in greater need of avoiding a clash amid changes on the international level whose results it is difficult to predict.

UAE

UN REPRESENTATIVE ON UAE'S CLAIM TO GULF ISLANDS

NC120707 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0557 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] New York, 11 Dec (GNA)--Fahim Sultan al-Qasimi, the UAE representative at the United Nations, has said that Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's statement to a French newspaper, claiming that the former shah had paid sums of money to some shaykhs to keep silent about Iran's possession of the [three Gulf] islands, is considered an insult to the reputation of the UAE. He added that it will undermine the fraternal relations between the two countries and the relations between the Arab and Iranian fraternal peoples.

In a message to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, Al-Qasimi expressed his country's desire to maintain the good-neighbor relations and cooperation [between the two countries] so as to maintain security and stability in the Arab Gulf area.

He affirmed the UAE's insistence on restoring its full sovereignty over the three islands--Tunb as-Saghra, Tunb al-Kubra and Abu Musa.

The UAE representative called on the Iranian Government to exert efforts to prove its good will by respecting the sovereignty of the states in the area over their territories and by changing its arrogant tone which will not help in finding a solution to any problem.

He expressed his country's readiness to negotiate with the Iranian Government to put an end to this problem on by recognizing the UAE's full sovereignty over the islands in question in accordance with the UN Charter and principles as well as develop good-neighbor relations in accordance with the principle of noninterference of one state in the internal affairs of another, in the spirit of friendship and in accordance with the principles of the Islamic religion.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RECEIVES PLO ENVOY 8 DEC

LD100012 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Dec 80 EA

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on 8 December received 'Abbas Zaki, the PLO representative in Aden, and reviewed with him the current situation in the Middle East and the methods to be adopted by the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation in the face of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary threats against the Arab nation and peoples and the Palestinian revolution.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD112100 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Dec 80 EA

[Summary] 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, secretary of the YSP Central Committee, left Aden today for Cuba at the head of a party delegation to attend the second congress of the Communist Party of Cuba to be held in Havana 17-20 December. He told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY before his departure that he is taking a message from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad with greetings from the party and state to the Cuban party and people.

YAR

SAUDI-YAR COUNCIL MEETS IN SAN'A' 3 DEC

GF040445 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The Saudi-YAR joint committee met today in San'a' to prepare for the sixth session of the Saudi-YAR joint coordination council due to be held next in San'a'. The Saudi side was led by the head of the Arabian Peninsula department at the Foreign Ministry Tal'at Hamdi. The YAR side was led by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ibrahim al-Kibsi.

Al-Kibsi made a speech at the outset of the meeting. He welcomed the Saudi delegation and said that our meeting is an embodiment of the close relations between the two peoples under the wise political leaderships of both countries.

On behalf of the foreign minister YAR delegation chief Al-Kibsi expressed complete satisfaction with the cooperation between the two countries aimed at continued programs of fruitful coordination in all fields of development in order to achieve joint goals in harmony with their fraternal ties.

Tal'at Hamdi delivered a speech thanking the YAR delegation and hoped that the council would succeed in its task.

OFFICIAL REJECTS BREZHNEV GULF PASSAGE PROPOSAL

NC120757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0733 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Cairo, 12 Dec (MENA)--A Foreign Ministry senior official has described Soviet President Brezhnev's proposal to guarantee international passage in the Gulf as ridiculous. The source said that it is ridiculous that the Soviet Union should propose such a plan at a time when its forces are occupying Afghanistan.

AL-JUMHURIYAH newspaper today quotes the source as saying that Egypt still insists on the need to maintain the neutrality of the area. But, at the same time, it understands the needs of the Gulf states to seek security against what they consider as possible threats to their sovereignty in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

It should be recalled that during his visit to India Brezhnev proposed that the Western states, China, Japan and the Gulf states conclude agreements to ensure the freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

NORMALIZATION COMMITTEE MEETINGS END 11 DEC

NC111353 Cairo MENA in English 1335 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 Dec (MENA)--The Committee on the Normalisation of Israel-Egyptian Relations today wound up its ordinary session which started here on Tuesday. An official source said that the committee discussed all problems as regards the transit of persons and goods from Al-Arish passage which will be opened for trade on December 15 and agreed on finding out solutions for these problems. The committee is due to hold its coming meeting in Tel Aviv in January.

AS-SADAT MESSAGE READ AT YOUTH SYMPOSIUM 10 DEC

NC102021 [Editorial Report] Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1835 GMT on 10 December 1980 carries the 1600-word text of President Anwar as-Sadat's message to youths participating in a symposium held in Cairo on 10 December under the title "Egypt...Arabism and Islam." The message was read on his behalf by the chairman of the Higher Council of Youth and Sports, Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan.

In his message to the symposium, President as-Sadat described his 19 November 1977 trip to Jerusalem as "an advanced and daring step on the path of a new life." He then said: "Your symposium this year is taking place amid immense and grave events, the occurrence of which have been paved for and helped by irresponsible Arab stands." He went on to say: "Here is the political map of our Arab area before you." "The Iraqi-Iranian war has broken out. The Soviet Union has occupied Afghanistan, trampling on all that country's treasured principles. It has signed a suspect treaty with Syria. It is now controlling the course of events in Yemen. It is exploiting Libya's wealth. It is also trying, with all its means, to enter the Arab Gulf."

President as-Sadat expressed hope that some day the Arab leaders would find a basis for unity to safeguard Arab interests and to shake off foreign hegemony. He affirmed that "Egypt cannot disavow its Arabism or turn its back on the Arab nation because its role and destiny across the ages has been to shoulder the responsibility for defending this nation and for resurrecting it," adding that no matter how other leaders might misconstrue present-day realities and no matter how they might set ulterior motives above the interest of their peoples, Egypt will never ignore its Arab responsibility, not only because of past history, but also because of the present and future unity of destiny.

INA REPORTS 'MUTINY' WITHIN SYRIAN ARMED FORCES

JN111635 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 11 Dec (INA)--People arriving here from Damascus assert that a military mutiny took place among the Syrian armed forces while they were withdrawing from the Jordanian border. These sources say that high-ranking officers led the mutiny in protest against the Hafiz al-Asad regime's concentration of the Syrian armed forces on the confrontation line with Jordan. The sources add that 2 days ago Hafiz al-Asad's authorities barred entry to Arab and foreign journalists at all the land border points and Damascus International Airport.

UAE MEMO TO WALDHEIM ON GULF ISLANDS CITED

JN120828 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] New York, 12 Dec (INA)--The UAE has reiterated the Arabism of the three islands--Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa--which were occupied by means of force by Iran in 1971. In a memo sent to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, the UAE said it insists on restoration of its full sovereignty over the three Arab islands as previously expressed in its memo distributed as a document at the UN Security Council on 18 August 1980.

Reporting this, the Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY said that the UAE's representative, who submitted the memo, has expressed his country's readiness to negotiate with the Iranian Government in order to reach a solution that would fully recognize the UAE's sovereignty over the three Arab islands in accordance with the UN Charter.

The UAE representative strongly refuted the statements made by Persian regime President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to a foreign paper in which he claimed that the former shah of Iran had paid sums of money to some shaykhs to keep silent about Iran's occupation of the three Arab islands. The representative asserted that these statements constitute baseless contentions and besmirch the reputation of the UAE. The UAE representative asked the secretary general to distribute his memo as an official document of the UN General Assembly.

REGIONAL COMMAND MEMBER VISITS PEOPLE'S ARMY UNIT

GF111828 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Regional Command member of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and secretary of the party recruiting office, Comrade J'afar Kasim Hammudi, affirmed that the honorable battle we are waging against the racist Persians to restore our legitimate rights and sovereignty over our lands and waters has placed our Arab nation in a state of constant preparedness to restore the usurped lands, first of which is Palestine.

During a visit to the Al-'alam sector of the People's Army in Salah ad-Din Governorate yesterday, Comrade J'afar Kasim Hammudi praised the unique courage and the constant preparedness of the fighters of the People's Army in participating in the battle of honor and dignity and in following the guidelines of the national liberation hero, President Staff Gen Saddam Husayn, and his insistence that all Iraqi people do their share in fighting this battle. He gave instructions to the fighters to carry out their missions courageously as our struggling country passes through this crucial stage.

He was accompanied on his visit by member of the recruiting office ['Arid Jifa Hayl Najim], deputy secretary of the Salah ad-Din Ba'th Party Branch Command 'Abd ar-Rahman Mahmud, and a number of comrades of the Salah ad-Din Ba'th Party Branch Command.

MILITARY COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 176 11 DEC

JN111721 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1706 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Communique No 176 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 11 December 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The outcome of our armed forces' activities in their operational sectors last night and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. In personnel: 23 killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area, 18 killed in the Dezful sector, 1 killed in the Khafajiyeh [Susangerd] area and 12 killed in the Abadan area. Thus, total enemy losses in personnel is 54 killed.
- B. In equipment: One tank; one armored personnel carrier; six vehicles, three of which were loaded with supplies; three guns; one observation post; one missile launcher; and one bulldozer were destroyed.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Seven martyrs.
- B. In equipment: Two tanks, five vehicles of various types and one missile launcher were destroyed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 December 1980

EFFORTS MADE TO RETURN AL-MUHAMMARAH TO 'NORMALCY'

GF121311 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The competent Iraqi authorities have adopted measures to restore normalcy to Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] and its villages. These measures include the opening of an agricultural complex for the marketing of fruits and vegetables, the opening of another marketing complex affiliated with the Iraqi General Storage Company, with the Iraqi Trading Company and with the General Establishment for Trade in Consumer Goods and the opening of several other service departments.

In a statement to the INA team during its visit to the agricultural complex in Al-Muhammarah today, Ibrahim 'Alwan, the director general of agriculture and agrarian reform, said that the complex opened today includes six major sections for animal health, agricultural equipment, the protection of crops, agricultural guidance, artificial insemination, irrigation and a unit for the operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery. He said: The agricultural complex, which offers free services to the peasants, will place six pieces of agricultural machinery at the disposal of farmers in the villages near Al-Muhammarah in the next few days. They are a gift from the leader, Saddam Husayn.

During its visit to the fruit and vegetable markets opened yesterday in the village of Al-Ba'th near Al-Muhammarah, the INA team saw a great number of Arabistan families buying their foodstuff with Iraqi currency--Iranian currency was exchanged for Iraqi currency at the mobile bank that has been opened.

The competent authorities are providing large quantities of fruit and vegetables to meet the needs of the area's inhabitants--quantities that exceed their needs.

The INA team also visited the marketing complex affiliated with the Ministry of Trade in Al-Muhammarah. The complex offers various kinds of goods such as oil and electric heaters, lamps, blankets, clothing, radios, canned food, flour, rice, sugar and tea. In a statement to the INA team the complex's director said that on its first day the complex distributed President Saddam Husayn's gifts to Arabistan families. The gifts included flour, sugar, tomato paste, toys and children's clothing.

The INA team visited the health center in the village of Al-Ba'th near Al-Muhammarah. The center, which opened a few days ago, has three doctors, including a woman doctor, an assistant pharmacist, a laboratory assistant, a nurse and workers. In addition to its medical services the center distributes free dry milk to families and carries out the necessary preventive inoculations. The number of people using the center has increased. Since its opening 1,391 citizens have used the center.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RECEIVES ROMANIAN ULEMA DELEGATION

JN111831 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Baha' ad-Din Ahmad, Iraqi National Assembly deputy speaker, met with a delegation of Muslim ulema from Romania headed by (Ya'kub Haj Sattar), the Muslims' mufti, today. The deputy speaker welcomed the members of the delegation and conveyed to them the greetings of National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad and the greetings of the assembly's leadership and members. He expressed the hope that the delegation will have the chance to get acquainted with Iraq's progress and prosperity under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn.

Baha' ad-Din Hamad stressed that the revolution looks after and adheres to religious affairs and real Islamic values and their humane trend. He said that the revolution exerts honorable efforts in looking after holy places, mosques and shrines. It allocates millions of dinars for this purpose and aids Muslims [words indistinct] financially all over the world. The deputy speaker spoke about Iraq's democratic experience. He explained the formulas on which the National Assembly was based. These formulas, he said, embodied the Ba'th Party's view of democracy in building the society, the new society of the revolution. The Romanian Muslim ulema delegation expressed admiration for the great achievements they had witnessed in Iraq, which show the revolution's efforts. The delegation conveyed congratulations on behalf of the Romanian people and the Romanian Muslims to the Iraqi National Assembly. The delegation wished the Iraqi assembly success in serving the Iraqi people. The members of the delegation referred to the strong relations linking the two friendly people and which are developing in the interest of the two countries. The Romanian ulema wished the great Iraqi people success and progress under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and President Saddam Husayn.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd ar-Razzaq, National Assembly secretary, and a number of the assembly members.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES PHILIPPINES VISIT

Oil Production Statement

OW111053 Hong Kong AFP in English 1010 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Manila, 11 Dec (AFP)--Iraq's war with Iran has caused the reduction of Iraq's total oil production to less than half to its annual output of 100 million tons, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said today. Mr Hammadi told a press conference that exports to friendly countries had been resumed with the opening of two of its oil pipelines that pass through Syria and Turkey but the volume of its oil production is still to reach the same level it produced before its war with Iran started. On a lower scale, he said his country had resumed its oil exports while undertaking gradual efforts to attain the same level of production it had before its war with Iran.

President Marcos' Reception

JN111827 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Ferdinand Marcos, president of the Republic of the Philippines, received Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Sa'dun Hammadi in Manila today. Hammadi is currently on an official visit to the Philippines. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM BORDER

JN111916 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] With the beginning of the actual withdrawal of the Syrian forces massed on our northern border and with Jordan's response with a similar withdrawal on the Jordanian side, the Arab armies have returned to their normal trenches in confrontation of the nation's enemies instead of standing on the front of a conflict fabricated by the Syrian regime's organs at this particular time to cover up objectives that are no longer a secret to the Arab individual.

Our faith in the Syrian people's nobility and the Syrian Army's Arabism is beyond any doubt, although we know the hands that are tampering with the nation's destiny and the faction which is trying to explode the Arab situation for objectives that are extremely remote from pan-Arab issues and the interests of the fraternal Arab peoples. The one Arab people in the two fraternal countries know very well who sought to aggravate the situation, who amassed the concentrations, who threatened to use unbrotherly methods, who were beset with illusions that drove them to create fictitious plots against the issue, who are now shedding false tears on the issue and who now forget that they were the ones to resort to threats and concentrations. The Arab nation has a very good memory and has a living conscience. The aggressor and oppressor cannot make the people believe he is the victim. We wish the threats of the big stick and the ability to enter anywhere they want were aimed at Israel, which is dotting the Golan with settlements and striking at the Lebanese people day and night.

We did not seek to alienate Syria from its role in Arab unanimity or joint Arab action. Prior to the conference, we endured the Syrian foreign minister's high-handedness and the threats he made before the Arab foreign ministers because we are a country which hosts all the Arabs and because we seek to absorb any blemish in Arab action. If we were forced to take the Syrian regime's threat seriously, it is because we have experiences in our recent history which do not allow us to put our people's destiny at the mercy of outbidders. Presumptuousness toward our clear stand on our nation's issue and the malignment of the stands of our leadership and people, which are known to and respected by all honest Arabs, are tantamount to encroachment against our people's security and our territorial integrity, for our stand and our homeland's security are undeniably linked to our honor, existence and role.

We are the ones who are always standing in the face of danger. We are the ones who always throw our national entity into the middle of the battle to champion Arab rights each time the Arabs call. It is high time for our nation to act in its dealings in the Arab arena and tackle its bilateral and other problems by means other than these. We in Jordan will always continue to champion the Arabs and stretch our hand to every sincere hand and all good intentions that seek to heal the rifts, fortify the Arab stand and safeguard the Arab march.

CULTURE MINISTER MEETS SOVIET DELEGATION 10 DEC

JN101550 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Amman, 10 Dec (PETRA)--Ma'n Abu Nuwwar, minister of culture and youth, today received the head and members of the Soviet delegation currently visiting Jordan.

During the meeting, Abu Nuwwar discussed with the delegation ways of cultural and tourist cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

The meeting was attended by the Soviet ambassador in Amman and representatives of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GDR--Amman, 10 Dec (PETRA)--In today's session, the Cabinet decided to appoint Hani Tabbarah, Jordanian ambassador to the FRG, as the nonresident ambassador plenipotentiary to the GDR. [Excerpt] [Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 10 Dec 80 JN]

SADDAM HUSAYN REPORTEDLY ASSASSINATION TARGET

JN111733 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Paris--The French paper L'HUMANITE reports that the head of the Iraqi regime, Saddam Husayn, has been the target of an assassination attempt led by Ibrahim ad-Duri, deputy prime minister and Revolution Command Council member. The French paper adds that Ad-Duri's disappearance in recent days substantiates the news about this assassination attempt, which was also confirmed by Iraqi Democratic National and Patriotic Front members.

The paper explains that the differences between Saddam Husayn and Ad-Duri occurred as a result of the latter's call for halting the war with Iran.

Quoting available information in Baghdad, the paper says that Iraqi authorities launched a campaign of arrests among the ranks of those who oppose the regime. Reports from Iraq mention that the ATH-THAWRAH quarters in Baghdad and Basra had recently been the scene of large demonstrations calling for an end to the fighting between Iraq and Iran.

KISSINGER TOUR LINKED TO KING HUSAYN'S POSITION

JN120852 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary titled "Reagan Begins To Operate Through the King," TISHRIN says: The Reagan administration has candidly expressed its wish to begin working from Jordan. Moreover, the socialist international has supported the Israeli Labor Party and West Europe has bought the king several supports. However, the king's supports--which extend from the Reagan administration to West Europe to his own support for Qabus, Barre and Saddam Husayn--have not to date been able to prop up King Husayn's tent over the Palestinians. Thus, it became necessary for Kissinger to visit the region with a map of U.S. tent pegs. This visit is no surprise, for Kissinger has taught us that he is in the habit of coming to the area prompted by Arab disagreements and the fragility of Arab solidarity against the United States and Israel.

When Kissinger first came to the region, he was driving further wedges between Syria and Egypt following the rift which As-Sadat caused in the Arab homeland. At that time, Kissinger came with As-Sadat in his pocket. Now he comes with the king of East Jordan in his other pocket.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER RECEIVES JAPANESE DELEGATION

JN111450 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--Mahmud Hadid, Syrian People's Assembly speaker, received the Japanese Diet delegation headed by Toshio Kimura, former Japanese foreign minister and leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, at 1130 today. The delegation is currently visit Syria at the invitation of the Palestine National Council [PNC] and the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU]. The meeting was attended by PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum; APU Assistant Secretary General Dr Husan al-Khatib; Dr Muhsin Bilal, head of the Syrian People's Council's Committee for Arab and Foreign Affairs; and a number of the committee's members.

During the meeting, Mahmud Hadid explained to the Japanese delegation the reality of the Arab-Israeli conflict and Syria's stand toward it.

He stressed that just and lasting peace in the region must be based on two major conditions, manifested in the total withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to determine their future and establish their state in their homeland.

Hadid stressed that the Camp David agreements cannot achieve peace for the region but will increase tension. He said that those agreements have pushed Israel to carry out more of its aggressive and expansionist plans, particularly in Jerusalem and the Golan and southern Lebanon, in addition to the brutal actions and the war of extermination it is carrying out in the occupied homeland against our Palestinian people. He added that the peace being sought is that which will put things right. We reject the Israeli-American peace because it is not peace but capitulation.

The Syrian People's Assembly speaker referred to the desperate attempts undertaken to prevent the PLO from practicing its right to represent the Palestinian people. He stressed Syria's firm and solid stand in the face of all imperialist, Zionist and capitulatory plans which aim at paving the way for Camp David and imposing U.S. domination over the region.

Toshio Kimura stressed that his party, the Liberal Democratic Party, considers the Palestinian issue the crux of the conflict in the region. He said that the party recognizes the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He added: We believe in the need for achieving just and lasting peace in the region and in the need for the PLO's participation in any negotiations which aim at achieving this peace.

Mahmud Hadid answered a number of questions by the members of the Japanese parliamentary delegation.

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS SONS OF MARTYRS SCHOOL

JN111826 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--Yuriy Bogayaryan, deputy head of the Planning Council in the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic [name and title as heard], and the delegation accompanying him visited the Sons of the Martyrs School today. The delegation toured the school and expressed admiration at what has been achieved. The delegation head wished success and progress to the sons and daughters of the martyrs.

ALGERIAALGERIA, MOZAMBIQUE SIGN COOPERATION ACCORDS

LD120052 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2300 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel of Mozambique has had a further meeting with President Bendjedid. In connection with President Machel's visit two important cooperation agreements were between Algeria and Mozambique were signed this evening at the People's Palace. The first document covers general cooperation in all spheres and it was signed on the Algerian side by Algerian Foreign Minister Ben Yahia and on the Mozambique side by Foreign Minister Chissano. It also provides for the establishment of a joint commission. Secretary of State Ali O'bouzar and the deputy minister [words indistinct] respectively signed the protocol of the talks held by the technical delegations and which included all the decisions taken in all spheres to achieve cooperation within the shortest possible time. Said Ait-e Messaoudene, minister of light industry and chairman of the committee of honor, as well as the delegations of Algeria and Mozambique attended the signing of the two documents.

LIBYAAL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM BREZHNEV

LD111524 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Dec (JANA)--Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhafi, leader of the great Al-Fatah revolution, received a cable from the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in reply to his own message marking the 63rd anniversary of the October Revolution.

"I would like to thank you for the warm congratulation and good wishes you sent to the Soviet people, the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and to me on the 63rd anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

I take this opportunity to affirm the Soviet Union's intentions to continue enhancing and reinforcing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and peoples everywhere. I am also confident that our ties will be consolidated in the interest of our two peoples and in favour of world peace and security.

I, personally, wish you well and to the friendly Libyan Arab people more achievements and successes on the road towards building the new life.

TUNISIABOURGUIBA RECEIVES MALTA'S MINTOFF 11 DEC

LD111516 Tunis TAP in English 1422 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Tunis, 11 Dec (TAP)--Malta's Premier Mr Dom Mintoff arrived on Wednesday in Tunis for an official visit of three days of Tunisia and was received today by President Bourguiba.

Official talks between the Tunisian and Maltese delegations led by the two countries prime ministers began on Wednesday. The talks centered on bilateral relations and on the situation in the Mediterranean.

Furthermore, during a dinner offered in the honour of his Maltese host, Tunisia's premier Mr Mohamed Mzali pointed out the great efforts deployed by "Tunis and Valetta in order to make of the Mediterranean a zone of peace, security and stability between countries (?in) respect (?for) their respective independences and sincerely working for a necessary understanding of each other and a fruitful co-operation."

Mr Dom Mintoff said that his visit in Tunisia is aimed at "strengthening bilateral co-operation in all fields, especially in the field of security, defence and trade." Referring to the support of his country to the Arab cause, Mr Dom Mintoff recalled that "Malta was the first European country who appealed to the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and who supported the Palestinian cause. We are attached to the fact that no peace is possible in the Mediterranean without a just settlement of the Palestinian problem," he added.

Mr Dom Mintoff also insisted on his country's determination to lead a non-aligned policy which meets the interests of all the peoples of the region.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO OFFICIAL REMARKS ON U.S. RELATIONS

LD111544 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Saharan Information Ministry issued a statement yesterday containing the remarks made by Polisario Assistant Secretary General Mr Bechir Mustafa as-Sayyid on the U.S. attitude toward the Saharan issue. The statement says, in part:

Despite [words indistinct] between the Polisario and the United States and the spirit of moderation and understanding which prevailed during the official talks between the U.S. delegation, headed by Mr Edmund Hall, and the Saharan delegation, the Polisario emphasizes the following points:

The data supporting the U.S. stance on the issue, details of which the U.S. Government supplied to the Polisario, were contradictory to what was understood from the official U.S. delegation which visited the Western Sahara and which [words indistinct] those details. The United States seeks to conceal the (hard line) of the Moroccan expansionist regime [words indistinct] the 35th session of the General Assembly and the failure of the Moroccan military plans. Furthermore, the U.S. attitude, as expressed by Mr [name indistinct], remains very much contradictory to the recommendations of the international organizations (on the pretext) that the United States does not want to prejudge the [word indistinct] results of self-determination, and that Mr [name indistinct] who talked about autonomy--which is impossible--did not mention independence despite the fact that it is the only answer.

Therefore, the Polisario reaffirms its attitudes from which it will not shift. The recommendations of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly represent a basic and essential supplement to the principles which were underlined by the negotiating committee responsible for the Saharan issue. The Polisario is prepared to enter into direct negotiations with the U.S. Government on the basis of implementing the recommendations of the international organizations. The Polisario regards any support for Morocco as tantamount to inciting Morocco to escalate the war. The presence of the occupation forces in the Sahara constitutes a fundamental obstacle to settlement. The Polisario at the same time recalls that Morocco's refusal to clarify its (overall) stand, which was clearly called for by the UN [words indistinct] and by the recommendations of the OAU Committee on the Saharan issue is the main obstacle to a settlement.

FRENCH JOURNAL CITED ON ISRAELI AID TO IRAN

TA121140 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Dec 80 pp 1, 11

[Paris correspondent Tamar Golan report: "Carter Asked Begin To Stop Israeli Military Aid to Iran"]

[Text] President Carter asked Israel's Prime Minister Menahem Begin to stop military aid to Iran, the French weekly VSD reports. VSD claims that Israel has for several months now been supplying Iran with small arms, ammunition, and occasionally spare parts. According to the weekly, Israeli emissaries went to Iran and they had contacts with progressive followers of President Bani-Sadr and of former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh. The weekly VSD reports that a sort of "secret alliance" was signed between the parties, according to which, when Iran defeats Iraq it will stop its support for the PLO and will resume the shah's policy of "favorable neutrality" towards Israel. Bani-Sadr's associates "agreed", according to the journal, to supply to Israel all the oil it needs for military and civilian purposes. "It is not known," the journal notes, "whether Begin replied to the U.S. request."

In the same issue VSD reports that basing its information on "Israeli observers," the recent U.S. maneuvers in Egypt ended in a failure. This was manifest in lack of coordination in command, in deficiencies discovered in some of the weapons, and in the absence of any "motivation" on the part of the troops that participated in the drills. The French weekly quotes the commander of the forces that were destined for intervention in the Persian Gulf, General Warner, who said that these forces will be ready for operation only in 1985 and that they will cost another \$10 billion.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SOUTH AFRICA

TA121015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The meetings of the joint Israeli-South African economic and trade committee ended today and a series of agreements were signed. It was agreed that South Africa will give Israel a 125 million rand credit, will make possible investments worth 45 million rand and would permit the Israel bonds campaign to operate in South Africa, although in a limited manner at the first stage. The Israeli and South African finance ministers, who summed up the deliberations, said that the two countries have good relations and expressed the hope that the economic ties between the two countries become closer. The ministers denied reports on an attempt to play down the South African minister's visit to Israel.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0930 GMT, in a special report from the newsroom, adds the following: "Our correspondent, Gid'on Zelinger, supplied us with some more details some minutes ago. According to those details it transpires that South Africa will give Israel a credit and the agreement simultaneously makes it possible for South Africans to invest in Israel." "The two countries have also agreed to establish a permanent committee that would continue to hold deliberations. Among the issues that will be discussed is the supply of coal to Israel and the question of Israel fishing rights in South African territorial waters." The 0930 report modifies the "good relations" between Israel and South Africa mentioned in paragraph two of 0900 GMT newscast as being "economic." The two ministers are reported to have "emphasized that they did not interfere in their respective countries' domestic affairs and only discussed economic matters."]

ETHIOPIASOVIET SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 11 DEC

LD112236 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 11 Dec 80 EA

[Text] A delegation led by Comrade Vyacheslav Sychev, deputy president of the Soviet Committee of Science and Technology, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning on a working visit to socialist Ethiopia.

In a statement at Bole International Airport on his arrival, Comrade Vyacheslav Sychev said that during the delegation's visit discussions will be held on strengthening scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries with the appropriate authorities and that practical agreements will be signed. In his statement Comrade Vyacheslav Sychev pointed out that scientific and technological cooperation will further enhance and contribute to the effort to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

On its arrival in Addis Ababa, the delegation was met at Bole International Airport by Comrade Haile Leul Tebiki, commissioner of the Commission of Science and Technology, and staff members of the Soviet Embassy in socialist Ethiopia.

MENGISTU MEETS WITH CSSR INTERIOR MINISTER

LD111142 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 10 Dec 80 EA

[Excerpt] Our communist leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army, today received and held talks with Comrade Dr Jaromir Obzina, member of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee and Czechoslovak interior minister.

On the occasion, Comrade Dr Jaromir Obzina conveyed warm and comradely greetings from Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and through him to the people and government of socialist Ethiopia. Comrade Dr Obzina said that the people, the Communist Party and Government of Czechoslovakia were closely and keenly following the progress of the revolution of the Ethiopian masses, with whom they shared the pleasure arising out of the victories achieved so far. He also affirmed that the people, party and Government of Czechoslovakia would always continue to support the progress being made by the Ethiopian broad masses under the wise leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu.

Replying, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that the friendship between the peoples of socialist Ethiopia and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic were of long standing. He added that their relationship had been further strengthened after the eruption of the revolution of the Ethiopian masses. He also praised the support given to the Revolution by the Communist Party and Government of Czechoslovakia. In conclusion, Comrade Chairman Mengistu requested Comrade Dr Obzina to convey the warm and comradely greetings of the Ethiopian people and government as well as his own to Comrade President Gustav Husak and through him to the people, party and Government of Czechoslovakia.

Obzina Departure 11 Dec

LD111546 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 11 Dec 80 EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Dr Jaromir Obzina, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and interior minister of Czechoslovakia, left for home this morning at the end of his working visit to socialist Ethiopia.

In a statement before his departure, Comrade Dr Jaromir Obzina noted that the victories won by the Ethiopian revolution in the past 6 years of struggle were satisfactory and set a fine example. He expressed admiration for the communist leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and for the struggle being waged by the Ethiopian broad masses to safeguard the revolution and the motherland.

In connection with this, Comrade Dr Jaromir Obzina pointed out that the efforts being made to construct the national economy along the socialist path of development, and other revolutionary achievements, were of paramount significance and he expressed his strong conviction that the Ethiopian masses under their communist leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, and his determined and wise leadership would be victorious in their causes.

SOMALIA

SSF SAYS PRESIDENT DEPLOYING ASSASSINATION FORCE

LD112124 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80 EA

[Speech by Col Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, acting secretary general of Somali Salvation Front, on unspecified occasion--announcer read]

[Excerpt] Siad Barre plans to infiltrate about 300 elite police and army soldiers for an assassination and subversion mission against SSF [Somali Salvation Front] forces. These elite soldiers have been trained in the FRG in return for Siad's collaboration in the storming of the hijacked Lufthansa plane at Mogadishu airport in 1977.

The FRG Government does not know the reason why these people have been given such specialized training but we know why, as we have people in the Siad inner circle who give us the reports that we need. This heinous act of assassination and subversion by Siad is known to us and this will not prolong Siad's rule in our country.

UGANDA

MATERIALS ON 10-11 DEC GENERAL ELECTIONS

11 Dec Proclamation

LD112010 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1409 GMT 11 Dec 80 EA

["Government proclamation" on elections]

[Text] Whereas 126 units, under the National Assembly elections act, were issued for general elections of members of the National Assembly; and whereas 17 such units were returned to give an endorsement that candidates in respect hereof had been returned unopposed; and whereas elections were scheduled to be held on the 10th day of December 1980 for the remaining 109 of the parliamentary constituencies for such elections where more than one candidate was duly nominated; and whereas the Electoral Commission advised, later than the midday of December 10 1980, that the said elections would not be held as scheduled for reasons, inter alia, of the breakdown in the machinery of the electoral commission; and whereas the Electoral Commission requested that day and time for polling be generally extended to the 11th of December 1980 in all the constituencies, and whereas some returning officers, ignorant of the extension of the polling time and day, commenced counting the votes cast on the 10th of December 1980 on the close of the poll on that day, and such counting of votes was completed in some constituencies, and particularly partially completed in others; and whereas on such complete or partial count of votes, the returning officers and/or the presiding officers permitted the votes to be further cast at such polling stations on the 11th of December 1980 also, now therefore, in exercise of the powers vested in the Military Commission, we do hereby proclaim as follows:

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 21, II (A) of the National Assembly elections act, and the notice of the day and time of poll already published, the poll at any constituency shall also be held on the 11th day of December 1980 between the hours of 7 am and 2 pm.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 44 and 45 of the National Assembly elections act, (A) counting votes on the close of poll of 10 December 1980, and subject to further poll at such polling stations on 11 December 1980, shall not invalidate the poll or thus [word indistinct] declared in respect thereof; (B) where a returning officer and/or presiding officer completed count on the close of poll on 10 December 1980 and held no poll on 11 December 1980, and duly ascertained results in respect thereof, such ascertaining of the results, subject to Article III, hereof, shall be valid and binding and the counting of votes at the various polling stations in a constituency, instead of at a single central point in such a constituency, shall be valid.

3. For the purpose of the 1980 elections to the National Assembly, Section 47 and the National Assembly elections act shall be substituted by the following:

47A: (A) When the result of the poll at a constituency has been ascertained, the returning officer shall make no public declaration of the finding but forthwith communicate it to the chairman of the Military Commission with a confidential report on the various aspects of the conduct of the election.

(B) On receipt of the said result and the report and information otherwise [as heard] the chairman of the Military Commission shall ascertain whether the election has been fair and free of any irregularity or violence; and thereafter, either (1) declare elected the candidate to whom the majority of votes have been given and so endorse the (?writ) or (2) declare the election void, which declaration shall not be open to challenge at any court of law, and order a fresh election to be held at a date to be notified in due course.

(C) Any result declared otherwise than in compliance with the provisions herein, shall not be valid or binding and any publication of such purported result by any means whatsoever, whether in writing, print, communications or by word-of-mouth, howsoever, shall be a penal offense punishable by a fine of up to shillings 500,000 and/or imprisonment of up to 5 years.

4. This proclamation has been deemed to have come into force on the 10th day of December 1980.

Signed: Paulo Muwanga, chairman, Military Commission. Date of publication: 10 December 1980.

Suspension of Officer

LD112018 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1837 GMT 11 Dec 80 EA

[Text] This is Radio Uganda Communications Center, Parliamentary building. Elections in the capital city Kampala following the failure of the returning officer in the capital city of Kampala to distribute in time the necessary election materials, including ballot papers, ballot boxes and stamps to the (?electoral) divisions: The Electoral Commission has informed the chairman of the Military Commission that Mr T. (Ranica), the returning officer, had no justification whatsoever for the delay that took place in connection with the voting. The Electoral Commission has further informed the chairman that the returning officer was provided with every facility to ensure that all election materials were delivered in good time to all polling divisions in the capital city. For instance, eight Landrovers were provided with fuel from the fuel depot specially set aside for the Electoral Commission to enable the returning officer to distribute all ballot boxes to various polling divisions.

Despite all these arrangements, Mr (Ranica), the returning officer in the capital city of Kampala, failed to deliver the materials in time, hence the result: delay in the commencement of polling.

It is the considered view of the Military Commission that Mr (Ranica) and his staff exhibited not only a high degree of inefficiency and incompetence but were instruments of political sabotage to frustrate the effort of the Military Commission to fulfill their commitments to hold general elections in a fair and democratic manner. The Military Commission has therefore decided that Mr (Ranica) should be suspended from duty as a town clerk and he is currently helping the police in their investigations as to the cause that led to the delay for the polls in Kampala. The Military Commission has taken all possible measures to ensure that the residents of Kampala are given an opportunity to exercise their right to vote like any other Ugandan in the rest of the country. Similar action shall be taken against any other officer who acts in the same manner.

Statement on Irregularities

LD121006 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0928 GMT 12 Dec 80 EA

[Military Commission press release]

[Text] When the Military Commission assumed office in May of this year, it made two firm promises to all the people of Uganda: The first was to preserve law and order and the second was to prepare the country and conduct free and fair elections.

1. It will be recalled that the original polling day was the 10th December 1980, but due to the unfortunate breakdown of the administrative machinery handling the election exercise, it was not possible to complete the exercise on that day. Polling was extended by an extra day, that is, the 11th December, 1980. That extension had to be given legal backing. That is why, among other things, it was necessary for the chairman of the Military Commission to issue the proclamation.

2. By Wednesday evening, it was evident that a number of returning officers had acted inappropriately in the execution of their duties. The most glaring example of incompetence and gross negligence was the Kampala city returning officer who, for reasons best known to himself, failed even to deliver ballot boxes which were in his possession as early as 6th December to the polling stations at the scheduled time despite the fact that he had eight Landrovers at his disposal.

Many other irregularities were reported to the military commission indicating that in certain areas electoral officials led voters, who were not blind, to the polling booths and directed them where to cast their votes.

It was in the light of such experience that the Military Commission found itself duty-bound to rectify the situation by issuing the proclamation to safeguard against any further irregularities and malpractices and to prevent the possible eruption of violence. Considering that the chairman had on the eve of election day made a public appeal to the people to the political parties and to the party leaders to desist from acts of violence and intimidation, it must therefore be appreciated that the action taken was prompted by the conditions prevailing in Uganda, particularly the irresponsibility and gross mismanagement displayed by certain electoral officials who abused the trust placed in them by the Electoral Commission.

Demonstrations Ban

LD111546 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 11 Dec 80 EA

[Announcement from the office of the inspector general of police]

[Text] The inspector general of police, Mr Luke Ofungi, has directed that there should not be any demonstrations in Kampala tonight and the members of the general public have been asked to be calm and go to their homes. He has also directed that tonight's curfew has been lifted to allow counting of ballot papers to go on at various polling stations.

UPC Confidence

LD112050 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1417 GMT 11 Dec 80 EA

[Statement issued by the headquarters United People's Congress]

[Text] All polling stations, according to the (?directive) of the Electoral Commission of yesterday, were to close this afternoon at 2 pm.

Reports reaching the UPC headquarters on voting at polling stations where votes were (?counted) last night have said that where there was no violence and malpractice the UPC candidates are doing extremely well. The party is confident of winning the elections with a comfortable majority.

The party, however, regrets very much the (?excessive) incidents of violence and malpractice, particularly in Buganda and Busoga. In many cases, our agents have been beaten and were not allowed to be present when votes were counted and property belonging to our members has been destroyed. In fact incidents of violence and malpractice are being compiled by our candidates and constituency chairmen and are being and will be reported to the appropriate authorities.

CHADLIBYAN WAR INVOLVEMENT REPORTEDLY CONFIRMED

AB111349 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 11 Dec (AFP)--Between 4,000 and 5,000 Libyan troops and Libyan-trained Islamic legion soldiers are engaged on the side of President Goukouni Oueddei in the civil war in Chad, where the battle for the capital, Ndjamen, is heating up, a French source said here. It was the first such French confirmation of the Libyan involvement in Chad, a former French colony. A Pentagon source in Washington had reported last month that Libya had 3,000 to 4,000 men near Ndjamen.

The French source said that regular Libyan Army soldiers were in the minority in the group from Libya, and were manning heavy artillery pieces at the rear of the battle for Ndjamen. The contingent from the Islamic legion--which includes combatants from various sub-Saharan countries, including Chad, trained in Libya--was directly behind the Goukouni forces, the source said.

Reports from the scene said the fighting had intensified greatly Monday and yesterday, then diminished somewhat today, but the source here said tonight that combat had picked up again with artillery exchanges. The forces of rebel Defense Minister Hissein Habre, Mr Goukouni's opponent in the 9-month civil war, claimed yesterday that 2,000 Libyan troops and 50 tanks, with air cover, had taken part on the side of President Goukouni in the biggest offensive of the war. The French source said that Mr Habre's men in Ndjamen seemed to have relatively little artillery and to lack armament generally.

The source said it appeared that offensives were being directed from the north toward Abeche, the Habre forces' most important supply base, in eastern Chad, and toward Ati, a town in central Chad that commands the road from Abeche to Ndjamen.

GOUKOUNI FORCES REPORTEDLY CAPTURE KEY TOWN

AB121131 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 12 Dec 80

[By Salet Gaba]

[Text] Ndjamen, 12 Dec (AFP)--Forces loyal to Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei have captured Ati, a key town on the main supply route for supporters of dissident Defense Minister Hissein Habre here in the capital, a radio station backing up Mr Goukouni said today.

At the same time the fall of Abeche, Mr Habre's main supply base at the other end of the road through Ati, was only a matter of hours away, radio Moundou, a south Chadian radio station, added as the civil war continued. Radio Moundou, controlled by a southern faction within Mr Habre's Transitional Government of National Unity, said that Ati, 50 kms (30 miles) east of here, fell to government forces yesterday.

In the capital, at least 20 Soviet-built T54 tanks and a dozen unidentified strike aircraft took part in a push by Goukouni forces this week against Habre positions here. The Goukouni forces, heavily backed by Libyan troops, were using the tanks for the first time since this latest phase of Chad's long-running civil war broke out here in March. But the tanks and Libyan backing did not appear to be tipping the balance in favor of the president and his supporters. Mr Habre and his men, under sustained attack since Monday, appeared to be digging in here and winning renewed support from local people.

The latest outbreak of fighting, heaviest since the start of hostilities in March, began on Saturday as Mr Habre, acting on reports that Mr Goukouni was planning a major attack with sophisticated heavy weapons from Libya, decided to strike first.

The attack, according to Mr Habre's forces, inflicted heavy losses on the president's supporters, in particular in a sector around the French Embassy in the heart of the European quarter of the capital. Fighting lasted all morning.

Numerous witnesses, who visited the area next day, reported dozens of bodies, wearing uniforms belonging to supporters of Vice-President Abdelkader Kamougue, leader of the Chadian Armed Forces, a faction from the Christian and Animist south of the country.

On Monday, soldiers wearing Libyan Army uniforms and using tanks attacked Habre positions at Diguel in the northeast of the capital. Several dozen people were killed or wounded in the attack, which caused ordinary people to flee in panic. But Mr Habre's forces counterattacked putting a number of tanks out of action. Three Libyan soldiers, who were driving one of the tanks refused to leave their vehicle, but Habre supporters forced them to surrender by squirting cans of insecticide into their driving compartment. By nightfall, the Habre counterattack had pushed all the remaining tanks back beyond the ring road running round the Chadian capital.

On Tuesday, supporters of Col Kamougue, coming from the president's headquarters, attacked Habre positions at the customs post near the River Chari, which separates Chad from neighboring Cameroon. The attack, under cover from heavy shell fire, failed to dislodge Mr Habre's supporters.

Government and Libyan shelling meanwhile killed seven people and injured many others in the capital's central hospital. More than 25 shells fell on the hospital.

Habre forces on Wednesday maintained that they had killed dozens of Libyan soldiers who, supported by four tanks, had tried to recover another armored vehicle. They also put on show 11 captured Libyans.

On Thursday, fighting slackened off and the city was shrouded in a thick cloud of dust, which had been blown in from the Marmatan Desert reducing visibility to almost nothing.

The 3-day Libyan-backed assault by Mr Goukouni's supporters, despite the presence of the tanks, does not however appear to have changed the pattern of control herein the capital, where Mr Habre and his forces are still occupying the positions they have held for most of the past 9 months.

CONGO

SRV'S VO NGUYEN GIAP IN BRAZZAVILLE FOR 4-DAY VISIT

8 Dec Arrival

AB081554 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] General Vo Nguyen Giap, a man who played an important role in the liberation of Vietnam, a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived today at 1200 in Brazzaville on a 4-day official visit to the Congo.

Vietnam's vice premier was welcomed at the airport by his counterpart, Comrade Louis Sylvain Coma. The 24-man Vietnamese delegation will hold talks with Congolese officials and experts, including the deputy ministers of foreign affairs, higher education and specialized secondary education, and the deputy minister of public health. At the end of their talks, the two delegations will issue a final communique.

Giap Statement

AB101746 Paris AFP in French 1756 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Brazzaville, 10 Dec (AFP)--Congo and Vietnam are going to expand their cooperation in the political, economic, technical and cultural fields, said Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, the Vietnamese vice premier who is paying a 4-day visit to Brazzaville at the head of a 20-man delegation.

General Giap, who met with President Denis Sassou N'guesso on Tuesday, disclosed that when he met with Congolese officials, he revealed Vietnam's desire to make even more effective the cooperation agreement signed by the two countries.

The countries are geographically far from each other but always remain close, both during hard times and in victory, said General Giap, who is touring some African countries.

GABON1981 DRAFT BUDGET APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT

AB111615 Paris AFP in French 0640 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Libreville, 11 Dec (AFP)--Gabon's draft budget for the 1981 fiscal year, which has just been examined and adopted by the government prior to its submission to the National Assembly for approval, is a balanced one amounting to 404.5 billion CFA francs.

Commenting on this draft budget, the Gabonese economy and finance minister, Jean Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou, stressed that Gabon's credit in the international financial market was reestablished in 1979, thus confirming IMF's good report about Gabon. Comparing Gabon's financial situation in 1979 and 1980, the economy and finance minister indicated that the year 1979 marked the turning point between the most difficult phase of the stabilization plan launched in 1978 and the phase of resumed economic growth in 1980.

He added in this connection that the national budget shows an estimated surplus of 5.174 billion francs, the public debt has been reduced by 38 billion francs and the deferred local commercial debts have been finally settled. In the economic field, the government has pursued the objectives of the stabilization plan: The gross domestic product has increased by 27 percent compared with that of 1978 and attained 760 billion francs; the rate of inflation has been reduced from 18 to 10.1 percent; and the balance of payments shows a surplus of 11 billion francs. In 1979, he said, the Gabonese economy was stabilized and the first signs of resumed economic activities appeared.

Analyzing the results of the 1980 fiscal year, which is the first year of execution of the interim development plan the effect of whose launching in 1979 were felt only during the second half of this year, the economy and finance minister said the situation of the public finances has improved thanks to the strict maintenance of credit at the agreed level on one hand and to increased revenues on the other. This year's budget will probably be executed with a resultant surplus of 6.1 billion francs against a total expenditure of 311.6 billion.

The part of the public debt to be settled by this budget amounts to 136.3 billion francs while 133.2 billion francs and 135 billion francs will be devoted to recurrent expenditure and capital investment respectively.

Recalling for his part the fundamental principles of the interim plan, Planning Minister Pascal Nze stressed that it will be necessary to maintain the balance of the public finances, pursue a deliberate policy of debt settlement and improvement of the public debt situation and ensure a regular growth of the capital investment program until 1982 and even after.

Concerning the capital budget, the planning minister indicated that it must aim at giving priority to productive investments especially in the fields of agriculture and rural development, completing the construction of the trans-Gabonese railroad, rehabilitating the road infrastructure and giving particular attention to the social sectors.

SPANISH KING ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB111602 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The official visit to King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain, which began last Sunday, ended today in Franceville. This visit, which lasted 3 days, was a great success. President Omar Bongo and King Juan Carlos I held long discussions in order to strengthen cooperation between Gabon and Spain.

Yesterday, on their arrival in Franceville, the Spanish sovereign accompanied by the president of the republic and Mrs Josephine Bongo were given a rousing welcome which befits the good relations existing between our two countries.

Before leaving the provincial capital of Haute Ogooue today, the foreign ministers of the two countries signed a joint communique which marks the end of the Spanish sovereign's visit to Gabon.

Here is the text of the communique:

His Majesty King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain paid an official visit to Gabon from 7 to 10 December, at the invitation of His Excellency President and Mrs Omar Bongo. This visit, which follows the official visit of the Gabonese head of state and his wife to Spain in November 1977, afforded the peoples of Gabon and Spain the opportunity to further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation which has existed for a long time between the two countries.

During their stay, the king and the queen were given a warm welcome, an expression of the traditional bonds between the two countries and the sentiments of friendship which motivate their heads of state, their governments and their peoples. The Spanish sovereigns familiarized themselves with the socioeconomic life of Gabon by visiting some projects in Libreville and Franceville in Haute Ogooue.

Their majesties and the personalities accompanying them were impressed by the great progress made by Gabon in development under the enlightened leadership of its president.

The discussions between King Juan Carlos I and President Omar Bongo, which was attended by their foreign ministers, were held in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness and mutual trust which characterize the relations between the two countries and is based on the respect for one another's sovereignty, independence and interests.

Furthermore, the two foreign ministers, assisted by their experts, held an important working session. During this meeting the two parties examined, in an atmosphere of open and sincere dialogue, matters of interest to their two countries, both in a bilateral and in international framework. They pledged their willingness to deepen the relations between the two countries in all fields in order to strengthen cooperation between Spain and Gabon for the benefit of their peoples.

The two parties held identical views on international problems in general and African questions in particular. They reaffirmed their attachment to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and expressed their trust in dialogue and negotiations as the best means of preventing and settling disputes and conflicts in order to preserve world peace. They emphasized that development and constant search for cooperation among peoples should necessarily be based on a minimum mutual trust.

The two parties expressed satisfaction with the relations of cooperation between their two countries and expressed the desire to further develop and deepen them [words indistinct].

To this end and to give a new impetus to the cooperation between Spain and Gabon, they agreed to put the relations into a broader legal framework. For that reason they will study the possibility of creating a joint commission of cooperation entrusted with the task of examining problems of common interest during the next meeting, which will take place in Spain in the latter part of 1981.

When leaving Gabon, the king of Spain, His Majesty King Juan Carlos I, on his own behalf and on behalf of her majesty the queen and the delegation accompanying them, expressed their deep appreciation for the warm and friendly reception given them by the president of the Republic of Gabon, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, his wife, the government and the Gabonese people throughout their stay on Gabonese soil.

The Spanish foreign minister invited his Gabonese counterpart to pay an official visit to Spain. This invitation was accepted and the date will be fixed by a common accord.

Signed in Franceville, 10 December 1980.

[Signed] Oreja Aguirre, minister of foreign affairs of Kingdom of Spain

Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Republic of Gabon

GHANAYUGOSLAV DELEGATION ARRIVES; MET BY VICE PRESIDENT

AB120914 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] A three-man government delegation from the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia arrive in Accra yesterday from Guinea to begin a 4-day official visit to Ghana. The delegation is led by a member of the Presidency, Mr Fadil Hodza. They were met at the airport by the vice president, Dr deGraft-Johnson, the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Chinebuah, and the greater Accra regional minister, Mr Torto.

In a welcome address, Dr deGraft-Johnson observed that the visit is a true indication of the desire of the two countries to strengthen the relations that had existed since the time of the late Dr Nkrumah and the late President Tito. He said close ties between the two leaders contributed to the formation of the nonaligned movement, and he stressed that the present government is desirous of maintaining good relations to promote peace and stability in the world. Dr deGraft-Johnson hoped the visit would help find solutions to some of the country's problems.

Replying, Mr Hodza said his country appreciates the great effort which the government and people of Ghana are making towards the country's social and economic development. He said he is convinced that the visit would create conditions for further strengthening of cooperation in economic, cultural and other spheres.

STUDENTS URGE REMOVAL OF UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL

AB121013 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Students of the University of Ghana yesterday presented a petition to the government calling for the reinstatement of the 13 dismissed students of the University of Science and Technology [UST].

In a resolution presented to the vice president, Dr deGraft-Johnson at the Castle, after a peaceful demonstration in Accra, the students said they support the call by the students of UST for the removal of the vice chancellor, Professor Bamfo-Kwakye. They also urged the government to inquire into the circumstances leading to the death of a student of St Augustine's secondary school at the weekend.

The student was knocked down by a car while taking part in a procession to mark the golden jubilee of the school. The vice president told the students that the government would study their demands and take appropriate action.

President's Meetings

AB121018 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Following events in the University of Science and Technology [UST], President Limann has held two separate meetings with the university authorities and students representatives. The university authorities were represented by the vice chancellor, the pro-vice chancellor and the registrar; while the students representatives were led by the president of the students representative council of the UST, and the secretary of the youth.

The president expressed great concern at the trend of events and further meetings are expected.

GUINEA-BISSAUMARIO CABRAL ASSESSES ANTICORRUPTION DRIVE

LD110915 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Dec 80 p 9

[Diogo Pires Aurelio interview in Bissau with Guinea-Bissau Council of Revolution Spokesman Mario Cabral--date of interview not specified]

[Text] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Many doubts still remain with respect to the 14 November events, real aims. For this reason I would like to begin by asking you to summarize them in a few words.

Mario Cabral: The 14 November events' principal aim is to reestablish an atmosphere of social justice and to create conditions for a decent life for our people. We have already said that our activity is proceeding within the framework of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC] and thus in accordance with the party's program, especially the resolutions of the last congress, which was the third. Accordingly, the 14 November movement was not, as we have said, a coup but a readjustment. It was merely a matter of ousting a man who represented a regime, and possibly his closest colleagues. In addition it was an attempt to establish an atmosphere of peace and justice in our country and to prevent occurrences such as the massacres and corruption being prevented and indeed banished from Guinea Bissau. [sentence as published]

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Let us discuss the massacres you mention. Is it true that the country's present leaders did not know about the matter or were powerless to prevent them?

Mario Cabral: Most of the present leaders, many of whom belonged to the previous regime's government structures, did not know about these events, since an entire parallel system for directing and implementing actions which might not be approved of by other people had been set up. Let it be noted that security, like foreign affairs and the armed forces, came directly under President Luis Cabral, and were thus outside the control of principal Commissioner Joao Bernardo Vieira. It is possible that somebody or other knew about this or that event. But at all events they were totally powerless to resolve the situation within the former regime.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And what about corruption? In which sectors did it manifest itself?

Mario Cabral: In the economic sectors, of course, we are conducting an inquiry to ascertain the true scale of that corruption and where it was located. We have ideas about the areas in which to search--for instance, trade and, in particular, relations with other countries, with respect to purchases of manufacturing plant, and so forth.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But who perpetrated these frauds and how?

Mario Cabral: It is still too early for us to be able to give a specific answer to that question. The fact is that there was corruption. This was clear and more or less known to or suspected by our people.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Is it not possible that you are attributing to corruption alone an entire situation which also stemmed from the lack of ability to promote development?

Mario Cabral: We are convinced that there was a great lack of planning with respect to certain purchases which were made, and we also believe that in certain instances the purchases were prompted far more by a matter of prestige than by examination of the principal driving forces necessary for our development.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Statistics show that Guinea-Bissau has been one of the Third World countries which have received most aid over the last few years. Despite this it has produced no results. How does the present government intend to resolve this situation?

Mario Cabral: The Council of the Revolution has appointed several commissions to examine the former regime's practice and to ascertain what paths we can follow. Perhaps it is rather too early to say what we will do. We believe that for the present the important thing is to follow the third congress' resolutions, giving priority to the primary sector and to all the complementary sectors of agriculture. As was said at the third congress, industry will have to be a dynamizing factor. But when industry takes the lead, this could cause incorrect use of the aid which we may secure.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you believe that this is what was happening; that is, Luis Cabral was favoring industry?

Mario Cabral: This happened in many instances. If we were to examine the sums allocated to the industrial sector, I believe we would reach the conclusion that they were far greater than those earmarked for the agricultural sector, which is, after all, the basic sector of our population itself.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Of which industries are you speaking?

Mario Cabral: There is the fruit concentrates factory, an agroindustrial complex for processing peanuts and rice, a plastics factory, another for assembling cars, and so forth, although some of them are still in the process of completion. But I venture to doubt whether the planning was conducted with the thoroughness necessary for knowing whether these were in fact the most appropriate industrial plants to set up at this time, especially when we know that some of them, such as the car assembly and plastics plants, are wholly dependent on other countries.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Does the Council of the Revolution intend to seek any emergency aid to resolve the current supplies crisis?

Mario Cabral: Certainly. We believe that we must immediately launch a campaign to secure aid in foodstuffs. The agricultural year was bad, even in the region which normally produces a surplus in rice, which the south. We will not speak of the remainder of the country, which normally has a shortfall.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Is it true that the new leaders are considering denationalizing the people's stores?

Mario Cabral: These are interpretations which are already seeing things which we have not yet seen.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But could not this interpretation stem from the fact that one of the principal traders in Bissau is on the commission of inquiry?

Mario Cabral: What has that to do with the decisions which may be made later?

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: So might we conclude that there is no preconception of an ideological nature in the Council of the Revolution's stance on this matter?

Mario Cabral: We believe that the fact that a citizen who happens to have his private activity is on the commission of inquiry indicates no more than that we are using local abilities.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: And you are not aiming at encouraging foreign investments again?

Mario Cabral: We have an investments code. We believe that there are sectors in which they could be beneficial, since we are a poor country, but always in accordance with our legislation.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Will the Council of the Revolution effect any change with respect to Luis Cabral's policy of nonalignment?

Mario Cabral: That policy was in keeping with the PAIGC's outlook. Accordingly, there could even be a strengthening of relations with some countries--specifically, Portugal from which we only benefit by maintaining close contacts and correct relations.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: There is a great deal of talk about the possibility that there were external influences on the 14 November events....

Mario Cabral: Those speculations are unfounded. The movement was purely military. There are those who say that we surrounded the Soviet advisers to prevent their interfering in internal affairs. But we have no other military advisers except the Soviets and the Cubans. So if that were the truth, it would mean that there was no external involvement. And indeed there was none, not even in Guinea-Conakry, of which there is also talk.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you believe that the movement has created conditions for resolving the problem of the maritime borders?

Mario Cabral: I believe so. Conakry's expression of immediate support certainly stems from the desire to initiate an appropriate dialogue to resolve the issue of the borders. We have not as yet made any contact to this end, but the Republic of Guinea will certainly not wish to cast us in a bad light before our people by demanding things to which we believe ourselves to be entitled.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In that event the difficulties were due to Luis Cabral's stance?

Mario Cabral: I do not know. The fact is that the problem of the borders must be resolved through dialogue. That was what the ousted regime was advocating, and it was correct. Perhaps there was merely some mutual animosity preventing negotiations.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: After all that has happened, what is the state of relations between Guinea and Cape Verde?

Mario Cabral: I believe that there is no cause for relations with Cape Verde to change. There was the condemnation of the coup [as published] by the Praia authorities. But we have already pointed out to them that they have no right to interfere in our internal affairs. Our country is sovereign, and we do what we see fit here in our land. It might be criticized within the framework of the PAIGC. But if the Luis Cabral regime was following an antidemocratic line, we had the right to restore democracy, even by means of force.

And after all it was not so much force, since virtually everybody supported us. Only three people were killed. Not even the revolution of the carnations [1974 Portuguese revolution] can have achieved such a peaceful balance sheet.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you believe that a meeting between Joao Bernardo Vieira and Aristides Pereira is possible?

Mario Cabral: We are working to this end and believe that this meeting could take place soon.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: But is it not possible that the accusation leveled against Aristides Pereira by the Council of the Revolution of knowing about the shootings will cool relations with Cape Verde?

Mario Cabral: Everything is possible. The Council of the Revolution did not state through its most senior leader that Aristides Pereira was involved in the massacres. What it said was that it was very natural that the PAIGC secretary general, whether because he was the leader closest to the assistant secretary general--Luis Cabral--or because of the friendly relations which they always had, could have known. There was no categorical assertion. With respect to the condemnation by Cape Verde, we will not be offended by this after demonstrating to it that this was the only way. And we did this through the Cape Verde representative, who was already here. I believe that the conditions for discussing the problem have thus been created.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: There has been a good deal of talks about the Rafael Barbosa affair. What is the Council of the Revolution's opinion of this man?

Mario Cabral: Rafael Barbosa is on parole. His status will be examined, and then he will have the verdict determined by the judiciary and approved by the Council of the Revolution. Bear in mind that there was considerable haste on the night of 14 November. There were people who thought: "Let us free the prisoners," believing that they were all opposed to Luis Cabral. This was the case with Rafael Barbosa, who was even brought to the radio station to make statements, which we had to cut off when we realized what was happening. But these were individual actions which had not support from the Council of the Revolution.

LIBERIA

MILITARY TRIBUNAL CHAIRMAN DISMISSED, DETAINED

AB120957 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 0625 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The chairman of the Supreme Military Tribunal, Gen Frank Senkpenni, was yesterday ordered dismissed and confined at the central prison in Monrovia, by orders of the head of state, Master Sergeant Doe. Announcing General Senkpenni's dismissal and subsequent confinement last night, Head of State Doe said despite repeated warning General Senkpenni had continued to conceal information from prisoners without the consent of the authorities. The head of state also charged that General Senkpenni was also responsible for prisoners being in jail for long because of his alleged delay in rendering judgement from one case to another. Master Sergeant Doe has authorized the Ministry of Justice to prosecute General Senkpenni.

Meanwhile, former Col Joseph (Bloema) has been appointed as chairman of the Supreme Military Tribunal. The new chairman of the tribunal has also been promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

It was announced earlier in Monrovia yesterday that the decision in the reason trial of the nine senior army officers is expected to be handed down this morning at the Supreme Military Tribunal. In a letter to Information Minister Gabriel Nimley, the now dismissed chairman of the tribunal, Frank Senkpenni, called on all [words indistinct] litigants to be present at the Chamber of Justice this morning for a decision on the case involving the nine senior army officers.

MALI

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MALTA

AB051619 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Malta and that of the Republic of Mali, faithful to the objectives of the United Nations Charter and the principles of the nonaligned movement, desirous of maintaining the harmonious development of relations among nations in the interest of international peace and security and determined to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between both countries, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level effective 1 December 1980.

The Malian ambassador to Libya, His Excellency (Elbekayi Kounta), will be concurrently Mali's ambassador to Malta with residence in Tripoli.

Let us recall that during his visit to Malta from 11 to 17 November this year, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation held discussions with the Maltese authorities. A joint communique was published after the talks. According to this communique, in the political field the talks concerned the fundamental principles of the foreign policy of each country as well as international problems of common interest. After noting a considerable identity of views between both countries which belong to the United Nations and the nonaligned movement, the two parties agreed to propose to their respective governments the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In the economic field, the two parties reiterated their firm determination to ensure the implementation of the main recommendations of the recent conference of nonaligned countries relating to horizontal cooperation. In order to concretize this cooperation, the two parties exchanged concrete information on the needs of both countries and on the prospects of importation from Malta and Mali. The Republic of Malta, which is greatly advanced in shipbuilding, offered its free services to Mali in the form of technical assistance to the Malian shipping company which could send trainees to Malta for refresher courses.

The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation was received in audience by His Excellency Prime Minister Dom Mintoff to whom he delivered a friendly message from His Excellency President Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali. The president of the Republic of Malta invited the president of Mali to pay an official visit to Malta at a date to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AB120847 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has expressed the hope that a breakthrough will soon be made in efforts to bring about a cease-fire in the war between Iran and Iraq. He made this statement today at the state house when he received in audience the Cuban foreign minister, Mr Isidoro Malmierca.

He commended Cuba for her efforts to bring peace to the area and thanked President Fidel Castro for his initiative. President Shehu Shagari urged nonaligned nations to play a leading role to ensure peace in the Gulf region.

Mr Malmierca, who was sent by the Cuban leader, had earlier briefed the president on the assessment of the situation in Iraq and Iran.

INCREASED ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA

AB111356 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Romania and Nigeria are to increase economic cooperation in the fields of agriculture and agro-based industries. This remark was made in Lagos yesterday by the deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Cornel Burtica, while exchanging views with President Shehu Shagari at the state house. The deputy prime minister had called on Alhaji Shehu Shagari to deliver a special message from his country's president, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu. Receiving the message, President Shehu Shagari told the deputy prime minister that he was aware of the Romania's experience in agricultural development and expressed the hope that experts from both countries would fully explore areas of cooperation.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON TRADE TALKS WITH ITALY

AU111633 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Lagos, 11 Dec (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca today wound up a series of high-level talks with Nigerian Government officials with assurances gained of the West African oil producer's desire to increase crude shipments to Italy and wrap up contracts for some three-and-a-quarter billion dollars now under negotiations with Italian businesses and industries.

The joint communique released today made specific reference to Nigeria's "desire" to "maintain and develop the substantial ties with Italy in the field of petroleum."

Both sides, according to the document, "confirmed the complementary nature of the respective economies and respective prospects (which) open the way toward the development of relations between the two countries." For this purpose, it was reported, Italy and Nigeria agreed to work out in the near future a bilateral economic cooperation agreement. A breakdown of the project covered in the contracts now pending was reported as follows:

- Dams, ports, highways and public buildings for a total of 600 billion lire.
- Petrochemicals, 450 billion lire.
- Transport, 400 billion lire.
- Electrical, 550 billion lire.
- Metallurgy, 160 billion lire.
- Military hardware and electronic equipment, 650 billion lire.
- Telecommunications, 150 billion lire.

Bids have been tendered by Italian firms in both the private and state-owned sectors.

SHAGARI TALKS WITH PRESIDENT OF SAO TOME

AB111800 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Talks have been held in Lagos between Nigeria and Sao Tome and Principe. President Shehu Shagari led the Nigerian side while President Manuel da Costa represented his country.

STATES TO GET 40 PERCENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

AB101129 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The Nigerian House of Representatives has decided that the state governments should have 40 percent of the national revenue. This followed its second amendment to the revenue allocation bill in which the executive proposed an allocation of 34.5 percent to the states. The amendment was carried by vote of 225 to 172. Earlier the house had decided to increase the allocation to local governments from the proposed 8 percent to 10 percent.

SENEGALSENGHOR RECEIVES CHADIAN FAN DELEGATION

AB101950 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Dakar, 10 Dec (AFP)--A delegation of Chad's Armed Forces of the North (FAN), led by Mr Cefar Idriss Niskine, vice president of the movement under the leadership of Mr Hissein Habre, was received in Dakar by Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of Senegal, an official communique issued on Wednesday indicated. No details were given concerning the purpose of the visit of the delegation.

The Senegalese head of state recently advocated an urgent top-level meeting of the OAU 11-member subcommittee on Chad with a view to finding a solution to this conflict. He then said that such a solution was aimed at reaching a cease-fire and using the UN Security Council.

PARTY ASKS FREE ELECTION UNDER ARMY SUPERVISION

AB111835 Paris AFP in French 1153 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Dakar, 11 Dec (AFP)--In a press statement issued on Thursday, the National Secretariat of the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] insisted on the holding of free and democratic elections under the surveillance of the army. This position supports the declarations of Mr Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the Senegalese Neo-Democrats, who has already called for the holding of such elections after the announcement that Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor would step down as president of the Republic of Senegal.

Referring to the previous rural elections, which were held in November in the river region, in the north of the country--which the government party won--the National Secretariat of the PDS explained that the Socialist Party and the government have proven their inability to organize normal elections. Indeed, it is deplorable, the communique explains, that Senegal, which has been voting for more than a century, should have problems with the distribution of ballots whereas the Ivory Coast, which began holding elections only in 1954, has been able to conduct them without any disputes.

It will be recalled that after the elections in the river region, the PDS specifically accused the administration of having kept some ballots.

SENGHOR INTERVIEWED BY FRENCH RADIO 9 DEC

AB092045 Paris AFP in French 0916 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 9 Dec (AFP)--President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal said on Tuesday that the three countries bordering on the Senegal River--Mali, Mauritania, Senegal--needed 1 trillion CFA francs--20 billion French francs--in order to fight against desert encroachment in the Sahel.

The Senegalese president, interviewed on Tuesday morning at the Dakar duplex by Radio France within the framework of the daily program "Let Us Speak Clearly," added: So far, we have only been able to collect painstakingly 2 billion francs for the construction of a dam in Senegal and another one in Mali. We are not even sure of being able to begin. The donors will have to be more generous, he emphasized.

Asked to arrange in order of importance the problems that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has caused his country, the price of oil and the drought, Mr Senghor asserted that the drought was by far the most important; that in addition to oil, there was peat and lignite in Africa; and that in connection with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, one would simply have to act by oneself and for oneself.

Finally, the Senegalese president explained that it will be of no use for him to continue to act like the president after leaving office but in retirement he will continue to take care of the affairs of the interAfrican socialist organization which will be founded in Tunis at the end of February. Likewise, he will continue to work in the international socialist organization, of which he is currently assistant chairman.

UPPER VOLTAMOSSI LEADERSHIP CONVEYS APPROVAL OF COUP

AB071137 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Ouagadougou, 7 Dec (AFP)--The hierarchy of the Mossi tribe, the largest in Upper Volta, has approved last month's military coup, while urging the new rulers to respect the sacred nature of life. The reference appeared to be an appeal for leniency to members of the old government arrested after the bloodless coup on 25 November.

The tribal approval came in a message to the Military Committee for National Reconstruction and Progress [as received], headed by Colonel Saye Zerbo, from the wise men of the imperial court of Moro Naba, the traditional emperor of the 3.5 million Mossi.

CMRPN CANCELS SCHOOL TRANSFERS, ENTRY EXAMS

AB101346 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Col Saye Zerbo, the president of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] presided over a familiarization meeting with members of the Management Committee and members of government this afternoon. After the meeting, a group photograph was taken and subsequently, the first council of the CMRPN government met under the chairmanship of Col Saye Zerbo. It must be noted that the head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, today signed two important decrees. Lieutenant Cambou, the CMRPN spokesman, gives us the details:

Republic of Upper Volta: Unity, Work and Justice. Decree No 80-014-CMRPN, concerning the approval of transfer of civil servants:

The president of the CMRPN and head of state, president of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and ex-servicemen, chief of staff of the army--considering the proclamation of 25 November 1980; considering Ordinance No 80-001 CMRPN of 25 November 1980; considering Decree No 80-001 CMRPN of 26 November 1980; concerning the composition of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress; and considering Decree No 80-002 CMRPN of 26 November 1980 concerning the establishment of a steering committee within the CMRPN--decrees:

Article 1: Ordinance No 24 (?CNT/4) of 5 September 1980, and Administrative Notice No 151 ENCP/2 of 22 September 1980, concerning the transfer of (Mr Zoumana Ali Pascal), inspector of primary schools and (Ouedraogo Baba Alioune), a teacher, have been postponed.

Article 2: The minister of national education and culture and the minister of civil service and labor are entrusted with the execution of the present decree, which takes effect on the date it is signed.

Article 3: The present decree shall be recorded and published in the official gazette of the republic. Ouagadougou, 9 December, 1980. Signed: Col Saye Zerbo.

Republic of Upper Volta: Unity, Work and Justice. Decree No 80-016-CMRPN, concerning the cancellation of an entry examination, the president of the CMRPN, head of state, president of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and ex-servicemen, army chief of staff--considering the proclamation of 25 November 1980; considering Decree No 80-001 CMRPN of 26 November 1980 concerning the composition of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress and considering Decree No 80-002 CMRPN of 26 November 1980 concerning the creation of a steering committee within the CMRPN--decrees:

Article 1: The results of the last entry examination organized for the admission to the National Institute for School Administration (INAS) are declared null and void:

Article 2: The persons concerned by the said examination already in (?France) are recalled to Upper Volta and placed at the disposal of their previous bodies.

Article 3: The minister of national education and culture and the minister of civil service and labor are entrusted with the execution of the present decree, which takes effect as soon as it is signed.

Article 4: The present decree shall be recorded and published by the official gazette. Ouagadougou, 9 December 1980. Col Saye Zerbo.

ANGOLASOUTH AFRICA FORCES ANGOLAN PLANE DOWN IN NAMIBIA

LD120614 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 12 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Two Impala Mark-II fighter-bombers of the racist South African Air Force, in a true act of air piracy and in violation of People's Republic of Angola airspace, have forced an Antonov AN-26 of our air force to land on Namibian territory.

This was reported yesterday in a communique issued by the Angolan Defense Ministry. The Ministry of Defense communique indicated that the entire crew of our air force aircraft and two passengers were taken prisoner by the South African authorities.

The Defense Ministry once again takes this opportunity to alert international public opinion to the danger posed by the constant violation of the territorial integrity of our country by the racist South African Army.

Our government has already undertaken moves with the competent international bodies, particularly the International Red Cross, to ask the racist South African authorities to return the members of the crew and passengers of the aircraft. With this act of air piracy deep inside People's Republic of Angola territory, the South African racists, in complete disregard for international agreements and the UN charter, are keeping Angola in a permanent state of undeclared war, thereby making our task of reconstructing our country difficult.

The constant aggressive actions by racist South Africa in November this year were concentrated on Cuando Cubango Province, with acts against our aircraft. These acts have culminated in this shameful act of air piracy.

MADAGASCARDISTURBANCES CONTINUE IN ANTANANARIVO ON 9 DEC

AB101233 Paris AFP in French 1642 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 9 Dec (AFP)--Antananarivo witnessed another day of agitation on Tuesday with the looting of a clothing store and the deployment of forces of law and order in the early hours of the morning in the Malagasy capital.

Some organized troublemakers, as the authorities called them, seem to wish to take advantage of a difficult economic and social situation to create political instability. The movement of these groups of agitators, pursued by joint units of army, gendarmes and police in anti-riot dress, created some crowd movement and traffic jams quickly dispersed. The people of Antananarivo never at any time came out in support of the demonstrators.

Since the beginning of the agitation on Sunday night after the football match between Madagascar and Kenya had ended abruptly, their target had been the well-stocked shops of the capital. Many shops closed their metal shutters in the afternoon, especially those of the Indian traders who are often victims of such situations.

Arrests of Looters

AB101309 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Antananarivo, Madagascar, 10 Dec (AFP)--The authorities here have announced the arrest of 40 people after crowds looted shops in the Malagasy Republic capital. The arrests followed looting which broke out in Antananarivo on Sunday night and again yesterday.

Observers here however did not rule out a spread in the present unrest, because of the country's difficult economic situation. But for the meanwhile, the people of Antananarivo have shown no apparent readiness to join in any general protest.

The only daily paper to report the events, MADAGASCAR MATIN, spoke of the indignation of the people of the capital in the face of vandalism.

MOZAMBIQUEPARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CUBAN CONGRESS

LD111524 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the permanent political committee and party secretary for economic affairs, left Maputo this morning for Cuba at the head of a Mozambique party delegation. The delegation will participate in the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party to start on 17 December.

Marcelino dos Santos is accompanied by Jose Juliu Andrade, head of the cadre department of the Central Committee and director of the office of the party president; Raimundo Guela Valoi, of the Central Committee; and (Rosalia Lumbela), of the provincial committee and Sofala Province secretary for party ideological affairs.

SOUTH AFRICADEFENSE FORCE TO SEARCH FOR MISSING ANGOLAN PLANE

LD112140 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The South African Defense Force has agreed to search for a Russian-made military transport aircraft which may have strayed over the South-West African border from Angola on 7 November. The defense force statement issued in Pretoria said a request had been received from the International Red Cross for South African aid in the search for the missing aircraft which had five people on board. It had been near Mavinga in southern Angola when it had disappeared.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES DOWNING ANGOLAN PLANE

LD121200 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Ministry of Defense in Pretoria has denied Angolan reports that two South African Impala attack aircraft intercepted a Russian-built aircraft in Angolan airspace and forced it to land in South-West Africa. The Angolans claimed that Impalas intercepted the Antonov AN-26 while it was flying between (Rampupa) and (Luenga) in Cuande Cubango Province in southern Angola and that the crew of four and two passengers were being held prisoner. The incident was said to have taken place on 7 November. Yesterday the South African Defense Force said it had started a search at the request of the International Red Cross for a similar aircraft which may have strayed into South-West African airspace on the 7th of last month.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY TO BE LAUNCHED IN CAPE TOWN

AB111545 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 11 (AFP)--A new coloured (mixed-race) political movement, to be known as the Congress of the People (COPE), will be launched in Cape Town's Bellville District at the week-end, one of the men behind the new movement said here.

Lofty Adams, a former member of the Labour Party, itself a coloured party, said the new movement planned to adopt a significantly different approach to the usual political party. The purpose of the new party would not be to fight any existing political movement, as COPE membership was only partially drawn from existing parties, he added.

Sonny Leon, another former Labour Party member, is another prime mover behind the new movement. Both have also been nominated to the presidential council proposed by Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

COPE grew out of a week-end congress held in September this year, called Solutions 80. The congress elected a committee of 13 persons to draw up a constitution.

MOZAMBIQUE GUERRILLAS DAMAGE POWER STATION

AB081935 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec. 8 (AFP)--Anti-government guerrillas in Mozambique have damaged a power station at the giant Cabora Bassa Dam, interfering with an important source of electricity to South Africa, a newspaper reported here today.

The Johannesburg STAR said that the guerrillas, who call themselves the Mozambique Resistance Movement, also claimed to have sabotaged the oil pipeline between the Mozambican port of Beira and Umtali, in eastern Zimbabwe. The STAR said the movement had claimed responsibility for an attack on November 29 against one of the stations at the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric complex, on the Zambezi River, that fills about 10 per cent of South Africa's electricity needs.

A spokesman for ESCOM, the South African State Electricity Company, confirmed that current from Mozambique had been interrupted.

The STAR also quoted a guerrilla spokesman as saying that the movement had recently occupied three towns in southern and central Mozambique.

The Governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe have agreed to cooperate in combating the guerrillas, who during the bush war in Rhodesia were granted bases there by the white regime.

After Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe, South Africa reportedly took more of a role in supporting the Mozambican rebels, and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe charged one week ago that South African aircraft were overflying Zimbabwe territory on supply missions to the insurgents.

INTRUDERS SET FIRE TO DOCUMENTS AT ARMY HQ

AB111423 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 11 Dec

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 11 (AFP)--One or more unidentified intruders set fire to a large number of military documents overnight at army headquarters for South Africa's Witwatersrand region, a military spokesman said here today. The spokesman, who did not reveal the nature of the documents, put the cost of the damage at 1,000 rands (1,330 dollars). He described damage to the building itself as slight.

JOHANNESBURG EXPECTS RELIABILITY IN REAGAN POLICY

LD101236 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Mr Ronald Reagan's assumption of the American presidency next month will mark the beginning of far-reaching changes amounting, in the words of one correspondent, to a mighty upheaval in United States policy on Africa. That is the clear message contained in a policy paper drawn up for the new administration and leaked this week in American newspapers. The Reagan policy, says the paper, will be based on the pursuit of America's national interests in its dealing with this continent. That may seem an obvious position and one adopted universally by governments in their foreign policy but Mr Reagan, in common with many of America's staunchest friends abroad, believes his predecessors have strayed a long way from it in recent years.

Just how far they have strayed emerges from the dramatic nature of the specific changes his transitional team, headed by Dr Chester Crocker, envisages for his African policy. It rejects sanctions as a lever for applying pressure on Pretoria on South-West African issue. American economic interests must figure more prominently in determining African policy and economic aid, it declares, must be clearly understood to be a foreign policy tool. That means, Dr Crocker has pointed out that American must regain an image of reliability as an ally of friendly states in trouble. It must be prepared to provide effective assistance to counter Soviet subversion of African governments and it cannot compromise its own interests by foreclosing on policy options through actions such as applying sanctions against South Africa.

In Africa, black and white, the Reagan administration will strike a chord of profound sympathy and support in implementing these policies. Moderate leaders, like President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, have responded to the unchallenged march of Soviet imperialism in Africa by accusing the United States of abandoning its beleaguered allies.

The South African Government has appealed repeatedly for appreciation and understanding not only of the wide-ranging advances being made in this country but of the real nature of the onslaught on southern Africa. What the Reagan administration offers is that understanding, that dependability of an ally and the realism without which the political and economic goals neither of America nor of Africa can be achieved.

ZIMBABWENKOMO'S PARTY CALLS FOR CANCELING ELECTIONS

AB111630 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Salisbury, Dec. 11 (AFP)--The minority Patriotic Front Party of Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo in Zimbabwe's coalition administration today called for cancellation of current local government elections in the country because of electoral fraud.

A party spokesman said the elections were being conducted within a framework of deceit, dishonesty and fraud and that the PF [Patriotic Front] had formally called on the government to declare elections held so far as null and void. The PF had also called on the government to hold an official inquiry into claims of malpractice and vote-rigging in the elections, the spokesman said. A formal note had been sent to the Ministry of Local Government asking the government to scrap the elections. A nationwide fraud is being perpetrated by the Ministry of Local Government and the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), the spokesman said. ZANU-PF, the majority party of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, has swept to victory in most of the areas where results have been declared.

The spokesman added: The PF has now received information that behind this web of deceit and confusion lies a conspiracy of criminal deception and fraud aimed at falsifying the results of the elections. The PF had evidence of multiple voter registrations, illegal voting and alteration of the voters' rolls in several areas, he said. The party said that local government officials in several areas had admitted irregularities in the elections, including results showing more votes cast than there were registered voters. Intimidation of supporters of PF candidates had also affected the election results, the party said. In the southeastern town of Fort Victoria, all PF candidates had withdrawn from the contest receiving death threats, according to the PF spokesman.

In these town and country area elections, only in the western border town of Victoria Falls has Mr Nkomo's party so far emerged victorious.

Local government elections in black township areas of Salisbury and the country's second city, Bulawayo, were postponed in the wake of bloody armed clashes last month between rival groups loyal to Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo.

No date has been set for elections in the city areas and local government officials say they will not be held until early next year.

MUGABE, NYERERE SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD061159 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 5 Dec 80 CA

[Text] Zimbabwe and Tanzania this evening signed a number of agreements aimed at fostering political and economic cooperation between the two countries at a ceremony held at the prime minister's office in Milton Building in Salisbury. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and the president of Tanzania, Comrade Julius Nyerere, signed a friendship and cooperation agreement. Three agreements which were on economic, technical and scientific cooperation air services between and beyond their respective borders and telecommunications were signed by the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Muzenda, and the Tanzanian foreign minister, Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim. The minister of commerce and industry, Mr David Smith, and the Tanzanian minister of trade, Comrade Ibrahim Kaduma, signed a trade pact.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON NYERERE VISIT

LD081144 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Dec 80 CA

[Excerpt] Zimbabwe and Tanzania have issued a joint communique at the end of the 5-day visit to Zimbabwe by Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. The communique said the two governments had talks which covered the development and strengthening of bilateral relations between the two countries and also regional and international issues. It said: President Nyerere and Comrade Mugabe agreed that it would be appropriate to formalize the relations existing between the two countries--hence the signing of friendship and cooperation agreements. The two leaders also agreed that priority should be given to establishing and fostering regional cooperation as agreed upon in Lusaka earlier this year. They said this will enable southern Africa to free itself from the shackles of neocolonialism. The two leaders condemned the existence of apartheid in South Africa, describing it as an affront to human dignity and a threat to world peace. They described the creation of the so-called constellation of states as a ploy by the Pretoria regime to divide, dominate and exploit the peoples of southern Africa. Comrade Nyerere and Comrade Mugabe condemned acts of aggression pursued by South Africa against independent African states and reaffirmed their support for the liberation movements. The two leaders called for a steady solution to the Namibian issue, saying the forthcoming meeting on the territory should effectively endorse the implementation of the UN plan for the independence of that territory.